Is no secret, was observed to take his seat in the boxes, and though he seemed to shun observation, not to court it, he was observed by some persons in the pit. The fact of no presence spread rapidly through the house, and a round of applause—renewed again and again—saluted the poet, and showed, in a most gratifying manner, the respect of the p-ople of Glasgow for his genius and character.—Glasgow Argus.

Glasgow Argus.

BRAHAM THE VOCALIST.—The great tenor gave a concert at the St. James's Theatre lately, which was crowded in every part. Braham himself, who was in excellent voice and spirits, sang as well as he ever did in his life. Messrs Charles and Hamilton Braham are both much improved since last season. The latter give Balfe's song, "When time him benefit thee," admirably, and well deserved the applause with which he was rewarded. Miss Maria B. Hawes was deservedly encored in the song "Ere intency's bud," from Mehul's oratorio of Joseph, which she sang with great taste and feeling.

Madame Rossi Cassia is discovered to be the Norma of Normas by the opera public of Amster-

Barnard Gregory, editor of the Satirist, has been playing "Shylock" at the Strand Theatre.

Miss Hays has appeared lat La Scala, Milan, as "Linda di Chamouni," and really seems to have pleased, tor she has played the character nine nights

Mr. Love, the ventriloquist, appears for the last time, to-night, at the Great George-atreet Assembly Rooms. His entertainments have attracted large audiences, and justly so, seeing that they are the best of the kind ever introduced to the people of

Mr. Lynne in tragedy, the Boleno Family in the comic ballet, and the Virginia Minstrels, combined with other attractions, have drawn good houses at the Liverpool Ampliheatre, which continues to be ably managed by Mr Gopeland.

Markets.

Losdon Money and Share Markets.

Losdon Money and Share Market, Dec. 12.—The tendency of public securities is rather downwards, the natural result of a state of uncertainty. Consols have been last done for money at 93;, and for the opening ex div. at 92;. Reduced Three per Cents, have been last done at 92; the Three and a Quarter New 94;, and Exchequer Bills 21 23 prm. Bank Stock has been done at 201

The foreign bonds have not participated in the decline in English securities. Cuba Bonds have been sold at 97. Grenada 204. Deferred 44, Mexican 30, Peruvian 35, Perluguese Four per Cents. 59. Spanish Five per Cents. 28, the Three per Cents 374. Venezuela 404, Belgian Fouran 1a-Half per Cents. 95, Duton Two-and a-Half per Cents. 69, and the Four per Cent. Certificates 224. Little can be said of the railway shares, further than that the transections have become still more limited. Prices are at the same time rather drooping, for the reasons above stated.

Quarter before Three. - Consols for Account 92].

Quarter before Three.—Consols for Account 92].

10, P. M.—The manner of paying the railway deposits to the Accountant General has been resuscitated, and various rumors are in circulation with respect to it. The amount has been stated at as much as £5,000,000, and it is asserted that the Speaker has consented to allow the bank to take payment by instalments. The latter statement is s id to be on authority, but we doubt its authenicity nevertheless. We also greatly discredit the supposed amount of railway deposits, and, until we see it proved shall not believe that it will amount to more, if to so much as £10,000,000 or £15,000,000. Many companies have deposited their plans who have not obtained the deposited for from the allottees, and will not now be able to proceed to Parliament. If, however, so have as £10,000,000 or even £10,000,000 or less, were taken out of circulation, in coin and bank notes, it would be attended with a severe pressure for money.—It requires no science to arrive at that conclusion.—Nobody can doubt it for a moment. Such bring the case, it is the duty of the Executive to meet the evil by timely arrangement. It appears to us that the Bank of England can receive payment in any form the directors may think fit, because the Accountant General has simply to see the "receipt of the cashier." He is not called upon to direct the manner of making the paymen. That is left to be settled between payers and receivers. An excement could be made to provide for any fluctuation in the price of the public securities, but it hills of exchange were accepted the bank would be answerable, in the event of default, to retire them when they arrived at maturity. It must be admitted that there is no evidence to warrant the upposition that the Legis. that the transfer should be made by a fide payment of money from the various banks and continues the desired that the transfer should be made by a fide payment of money from the various banks and continues and the desired that the extent of the operation has far exceeded in magnitude anything contemplated. The Lexislatre never unticipated the possibility, far less the probability, that so much as 10,000,0001, or 30,000,0001, or 30,0000,0001,

The following are the official returns of the exports of the precious metals from the port of London for the week ending Thursday last:

Silver bars to Rotterdam. 25 000 oz.
Silver bars to Hamburgh 8,200
Silver coin to River Gambia. 145

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Dec. 12.—Our market has been less abundantly supplied with American Cotton this week, and the decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ d per lb noticed last Friday in good ordinary and middling qualities, has been regained. Brazil and Egyptian are heavy of sale, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per ib lower. Surats are without change, and Sea Islands also. 500 American have been taken on speculation.

on.

The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this
seek for fair Cotton are—Bowed 44d, Mobile 44d, and The prices declared by the Committee of Mobile 4id, and Orienn 4id.

Sales from the 6th to 12th December inclusive.—80 Sea Island 12 a 15i, \$110 Bowed, 3i a 4i, 9940 Orieans, 3i a 6; 3910 Mobile, 3i a 4i; \$30 Pernambuco, 5i a 7; 750 Bahia, 5i a 6; 440 Maranham, 4i a 6i; 510 Egyptian 5i a 8; 80 West India, 5i; 1800 Surat, 2i a 3i. Total,

20 440.

London Coan Exchange—Friday, Dec. 12.—For the past week our market has been completely paralysed by the statements made in the Times as to the intention of ministers to propose an immediate repeal of the corn laws. The trade is still kept in perfect suspense, in consequence of the resignation of ministers. In the late interval of absence of demand, almost all grain has lost value, but it is difficult to say to what extent, as sellers cannot promote business by any reasonable coacession to buyers. We are, therefore, unable to make any other report than very great depression and prices nominal.

Teport than very great depression and prices nominal.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Friday, Dec. 12.—The resignation of ministers, reported here in the afternoon of yesterday, served to place the trade in a still more nonmalous state than before. At our market, this morning, however, the holders of wheat, seeing no use in pressing sales at a further reduction, adhered rather steadily to the rates of Tuesday, succeeding in the steadily to the rates of Tuesday, succeeding in the stead of both new and old remaining nominally without any quotable change in value. Flour, of all descriptios, being very unsalesble to-day, declined at least is, per seek, and barries, in which no business was appurent, may be considered somewhat cheaper. Oats, although not plentiful, were in slow request, receding id per 4810; and oatmeal, beyond a few parcels taken for Scotland, moved sparingly at last quotations. All other free articles, in the absence of demand, were rather depressed in value. After the close of the market, about 5000 barrels of States flour under lock, were put up to auction in lots; but 28s 9d being the highest price offered, was refused, and the whole subsequently withdrawn at 30s. Bonded wheat without inquiry.

London Corn Exchange, Dec. 10.—The downward to perfect of a president of the continued to account the states of activations of the continued to account the states of activations of activations of activations of activations of the continued to activate the continued to activate the continued and the whole subsequently withdrawn at 30s.

wheat without inquiry.

Lonoon Corn Excurance, Dec. 10.—The downward movement in prices of agricultural produce continues, and if the purpose of the articles which have appeared in the Times has been to create a state of uncertainty and doubt, alike injurious to the farmer, the merchant, and milier, it has succeeded to admiration. Though no party seems disposed to believe that the Times had authority for making the startling assertion that ministers had come to the determination of repealing the Corn Laws, still many are inclined to think that some alteration may be proposed, and sellers and buyers have consequently declined entering into fresh engagements until all doubt on the subject shall have been removed. The very dull accounts from hence of Monday have had an extremely depressing effect on business in grain at all the leading provincial markets, and the fall of 3s per quarter which took place at Mark Lane on Monday has been followed by a similar decline at several of the chief markets in the agricultural districts, and the reduction has been equally great at Hull, Leeds, and other large consuming towns. At his morning's market there was secreely any English wheat offering; and having an unusuality thin attendance, the transactions were on a strictly retail scale, and prices remained nominally hee same as in the commencement of the week. Foreign three wheat was wholly neglected, most of the millers having sufficient by them to satisfy immediate wants. The extreme caution displayed by purchasers failed, however, to produce much effect on the minds of sellers and former rates were generally insisted on. In bonded heat nothing of the alightest interest transpired; important such as a sufficient by them to satisfy immediate wants. The extreme caution displayed by purchasers failed, however, to produce much effect on the minds of sellers and former rates were generally insisted on. In bonded heat nothing of the alightest interest transpired; important of the weak, but no actual siteration occurred in prices. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 10 .- The downward

LYERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, FRIDAY, Dec. 12—We comtinue in the same dull state in our Irab Butter market as noticed in our last; the import has been again heavy for the season, and stocks are fast accumulating, noticed in our last; the import has been again heavy for the season, and stocks are fast accumulating, noticed in the season of an improved demand, which must shortly take place. Bason sells freely at a small reduction in value; Hams and Lard are in good demand and prices. We cannot notice any alteration in price Book and Pork, for which the demand is rather better, but quite confined to ship stores.

Manegerea, Duc. 12.—The improved demand for cloth felt, on Tuesday, has quite disappeared, no doubt owing to the resignation of the Cabinet, and prices then current are with much difficulty obtained. Spinners are in the same position. Twist more difficult to sell, but not lower.

Bradford, Duc. 11.—Our piece market has not been active. The quantity of goods produced is now greatly reduced, and by this means prices, it is expected, will be kept from further declining. The yarn market is as dull as possible, and without any chance of improvement. Short time is now general, and likely to be continued, yet woods maintain within a shade of their late high prices.

high prices.

Maxcherra-There was a considerable improvement in the state of the market yesterday, and purchases both of parn and goods were made more freely than last week. In prices there was no absolute change to be noticed, except that they were steadier and better defined than some weeks past. We are sorry to state that a rather extensive failure of a calico printing house was announced. The engagements are stated to be about cen one.

announced. The engagements are stated to be about £60,000.

Yourselfer.—Little was done last week at Leeds, either in the cloth halls or ware houses, and with the exception of a few of the American houses, business was very quiet, with an entire absence of speculation. In the freign wool trade sales were very limited, no improvement being looked for until the new year. In the English wool market prices were lower, with limited sales. There was a slight improvement in business at Huddersfald market, and also in the warehouses. At Bradford, although nothing was doing in the wool market, prices did not give way. The yarn trade continues much depressed, and in pieces business was limited. At Halifax a few sales were effected, but prices were stationary.

much depressed, and in pieces business was limited. At Halifax a few sales were effected, but prices were stationary.

Langarier, Dec. 11.—The cotton trade at Oldham is in a rather depressed state, but an extensive turn out of power loom weavers at Werneth Mill, Mr. Daniel Dronsfield's, terminated on Friday last, the employers having agreed to give the operatives within one-eighth of a penny per cut of what they wanted, and siso to exonerate them from the charge they have been subjected to for gas. There is still a second large turn out in existence—namely, that of about three hundred power loom weavers lately employed by Mesrs. Jones and Co., of Wallehaw Mills, who are contending for an equalization of prices. It is to be regretted that there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of this dispute. The cotton spinning branch is moderately brisk, and a large quantity of business is done in machine making, principally for foreign trade. Within the last five years the machine making works at Oldham and the neighborhood, have more than doubled, and the number of hands engaged is very considerable. The hatting business at Denton, Ashton, Stockport, Oldham, Manchester and vicinities, is in a more deplorable state than ever. The wages of hatters, as well as the amount of work done, have been seriously lossened within the last six months. The gingham and coarse check trade at Whitefield, Prestwich, Radeliffe and their neighborhoods, is brisk, but wages are extremely low. The woollen cloth trade at Saddleworth is not so brisk as it was a few months ago, yet operatives generally are moderately employed, but manufacturers complain of the smallness of profits.

## Foreign Correspondence.

American Travel on the Continent of Europe-Soar city of Food-Troubles of the Bakers-State of the Weather-Charity-Movements of the Czar of Russia-Grand Concert-Fushion, &c. &c.

In the belief that it would be agreeable to your self and the numerous readers of your far-femed sheet, I have concluded to furnish you with an account of men and things in this great imperial city of Southern Germany, as they seem to a plain, unsophisticated American, who proposes to remain in this city of wonders for a few months, at least. In 1842, only twenty-two Americans visited Vienna, according to statistics published by the police. Since that time, however, American travel in this direction has greatly increased, no doubt on account of the railroad facilities, which are daily becoming greater. During the last year, more than 100 Americans have visited the Austrian capital. The most welcome visiter to the Americans resident here, is, without doubt, your Herald-for where does the Herald not make its appearance, and where is it not

Herald not make its appearance, and where is it not welcomed?

The great topic of newspaper articles and convergation in this, as well as in all parts of Europe, is the threatened scarcity of food for the poorer classes, during the ensuing winter. The price of bread has suffered no change in Vienna, so far as the loaf its concerned, but the loaf itself has been made very much smaller, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the laboring classes, who have already had some little skirmishes with the bakers, and will, I fear, thave more serious ones. Bohemia has no reason to fear distress, as her grain and potato crops have been by no means so scanty as represented. An American distress, as her grain and potato crops have been by no means so scanty as represented. An American gentleman who returned a few slays ago from a visit to the interior of that country, has informed me that the peasants seemed to be passably supplied with food for the winter. The potatoes are carefully preserved in hillocks of earth, which extend along the road, and from appearances the grain is not yet all consumed, as he saw no less than 2,500 bushels lying in one distillery, ready for the production of ardeat spirits. It appears that the untiring efforts of Father Matthew caused his influence to extend into the very interior of Bohemia, about two years ago. Among the arguments used to induce the peasants an abstant from the use of spirituous liquors was the one, that God would increase the produce of the soil, and they would become richer and more happy. In this belief they came in great numbers to take the solemn oath of abstinence. Unfortunately, since that time their crops have partly failed, and they, attributing the failure to their change of habits, are now rushing into greater excesses than ever. In this belief they came in great numbers to take the solemn oath of abstinence. Unfortunately, aince that time their crops have partly failed, and they, attributing the failure to their change of habits, are now rushing into greater excesses than ever. In Hungary another circumstance gives an uncheering aspect to the state of affairs. In the first place, the vintage was in many districts, almost a total failure, and the crops of grain and potatoes were very poor. The potatoes that were taken from the ground in a healthy state, became diseased alterwards, notwithstanding all efforts at prevention. The disease in these having showed itself in the form of a small dark spot in the centre, the inhabitants cut this out, and ate the rest—the result has been a general sickness, which amounts almost to an epidemic. In the second place, these articles have been bought up by speculators to such an extent, that the present price is nearly thrible the usual one—they are secretly speculators to such an extent, that the present price is nearly thrible the usual one—they are secretly will command almost any price. In short, there is little doubt that this hue and cry about famine, is more the work of speculators, than of a real shortness of supplies. There is certainly provision enough in the country, if it were properly distributed. For the advanced state of the season, the weather has been uncommonly mild in this part of the continent, and should it continue so, it will prove an unspeakable blessing to the lower classes. Vienna teems with benevolent societies, and every effort is now being made to assist the suffering poor; a very fashionable mode is to have a lottery, the prizes of which consist of all kinds of fancy articles, made in the most costly and beautiful style, by the ladies of the nobility and upper classes. The ladies also perform the duty of selling tickets, and woe to the unleacy wight who calls to spend an hour in social chit chat! Buy he must; the only question is "how many," and has popularity among the fair

Within the last month, the musical world has been uncommonly active with a brilliant festival, which set even Vienna almost a-gog. The riding school of the Emperor was the place selected for the performance—and the performers numbered rather more than one thousand! The building is immensely large, and from one end to the other, not a single column obstructs the view in the centre—small columns running along the sides support a gallery which was filled with humanity, looking on a waving mass of human beings below. The days selected were Sunday and Thursday, from twelve till three o'clock. The performance commenced with the overture to Mozart's Magic Flute, which was followed by Beethoven's Oratorio of Christ on the Mount of Olives, and selections from Haydn's Creation, and other celebrated compositions. The Imperial family and court were in attendance, and the whole was produced in a manner which cannot, perhaps, be equalled in any city in the world.

The next highly important event in the world of pleasure, which is all the world here, is a masked ball which was given on last Sunday, and was visited by thousands, including many members of the court and nobility. Intrigue was on the qus vive for some days beforehand, and many a one, no doubt, heard things whispered into his ear that day, which he supposed hidden in his own heart. But it is the fashion in Vienna to tell secrets in this way—and he who enters her circle, must expect to submit to her dictates.

We announced the fact, the other day of the court and nobility.

## NEW YORK HERALD.

Our Special Express from the Atlantic. The whole city was taken by surprise yesterday afternoon at the receipt of the very important news which we published in an extra. This news was received by us by an express run by us exclusively, received by us exclusively, and published and forwarded by all the mails, by us exclusively, twentyfour hours ahead of all our contemporaries. We give, in to-day's paper, the whole of the highly important

## THE NEXT NEWS PROM EUROPE.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS ARRANGEMENTS. The steamer which sailed from England on the 4th instant, is now due at Boston, and may be hourly expected. She will bring twenty days later news than what we received yesterday by the Liberty, unless some further advices should be received by one or two of the packets, which are due

at this port.

The news that is expected by the steamer, will inform us of the state of the public mind in England, in relation to the Oregon question, and the impression made on the people of both England and France, by the celebrated message of Mr. Polk Also the contemplated organization of the new whig ministry, and the effect of its measures upon the policy of that people and government The anxiety to learn the tenor of the news, and the state of feeling on the other side of the water, is now most intense among all circles here. Business of every kind is at a stand-commercial speculations are almost entirely suspended, until the next news is received, and its character ascertained, Indeed, without exaggeration, it may be said that the news from England will probably be, in every respect, more important than any since the last war.

In proportion to the magnitude and importance of the news, have been the exertions that are being made by the government, and by the Wall street press and speculators, to convey it to this city as soon as possible. All the great discoveries late years have been called into requisition-lightning, wind, steam, mesmerism, and carrier pigeons. Our highly respectable and amiable contemporaries of the Wall street press, goaded to desperation, by the innumerable defeats they have sustained at our hands on many occasions, and more recently in the last important news, have had what little energy they possess waked up and called into play, and are now dancing with glee, like a set of huge, awkward elephants, at the prospect they have of beating, for once, the New York Herald. The combined press of Wall street, and a horde of speculators, both in New York and Boston, have joined forces, and with the aid of an enterprising express package agent in Wall street, contemplate to administer to us a Waterloo defeat, and confine us ever afterwards on some St. Helena, or Coney Island, out of reach of harming them hereafter.

Thus, it will be seen that, like the Napoleon of the Old World, against whom it was found necessary to form an alliance among all Europe, more powerful than any on record, to crush him-so with us, the Napoleon of the press in the New World, in order to crush us, requires a combination by the whole press, assisted by the speculators and stock-jobbers of two large cities. This we regard as the best commentary on our past career. If we should be beaten, and our star of Austerlitz dimmed, we wil submit quietly to our fate, and retire on the laurels that we have hitherto gained, then having more than sufficient glory left. If it take a combination of this magnitude to outstrip us in giving foreign news earlier than the combined press and speculaors, then the public must be satisfied at the powerful exertion we have made in former years to ac-

commodate our readers.

This contest will be very interesting. The government express will be run with the view of saving the commercial community from the speculators, while the Wall street stock-jobbing express will be run with a view to the benefit of speculators. Besides these two expresses, we are informed that another will be run by a certain set of chaps, for the purpose of promoting their own movements. This express will be run by carrier pigeons, and three of the best in the country were taken from this city to Boston, and arrived there on Friday or Saturday last. For the sake of the poor pigeons, we hope the rigorous weather will moderate somewhat, so that the poor things will not be frozen to death on their journey.

the most unheard-of exertions are being made by the government, by the stock-jobbing press, and by speculators, to have the news by the next steamer brought to this city at the earliest moment. "In the name of the prophet. Figs!"

The Foreign News-Resignation of Sir Ro-bert Peel's Binistry upon the Corn Law Question-Its Political and Commercial Importance-Prorogation of Parliament. We received, at an early hour yesterday afternoon by a special express, four days later news from England, by the arrival, off Long Island, of the ship Liberty, Captain Norton, from Liverpool.

This news is of the most vital importance, in a

political and commercial view-and the effect upon every interest of the United States, cannot but be of the most favorable character. The corn laws of Great Britain are doomed; Sir Robert Peel's administration is at an end. Whoever may be Prime Minister-whatever may be the fate of the new ministry upon other questions—it will probably be supported by the Peel party in the House of Commons, and without doubt in the House of Lords. upon the repeal of the present odious corn laws. There will undoubtedly be a coalition between the whigs and the free trade tories of the lower house, and the repeal of the corn laws is, therefore, virtually settled; but in the event of a failure, or should not such a coalition take place upon a total repeal of those laws, the ministry will appeal to the country, and a general election take place. Should the ministry succeed upon this question in the House of Common without resorting to this alternative, and be withou a majority in the House of Lords, a sufficient num ber of new peers will be created to carry through the repeal bill. It is possible Sir Rebert Peel may

become a peer, and use all his influence and talent

to carry through the bill in the upper house. These measures may be necessary, and, if neces sary, will undoubtedly be resorted to, for the purand unreservedly. Perfectly free trade in corn is the cry, and that cry will doubtless be responded to. Among those named for the most prominent positions in the new ministry, we find some of the most recent converts to the free trade party. Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Labouchere, have each given publicity to the most liberal views upon this question. There has been no half-way conversion, no non-committal support, but a bold, manly, open adherence to the league party, and all its principles. This being the political complexion of the new ministry, there can be no doubt but that the most liberal policy in relation to the great question at issue, upon which the Peel ministry split, will be adopted.

We have annexed a list of those who will proba bly form the new government, as given by the London Times. It differs from others published by the London and Liverpool papers, but we adopt it as

being fully as correct as any.

Aspect of the Baitish Misietar. Probable New White Ministry

First Lord of the Treasury... Lord John Russell.
Lord Chancellor... Lord Cottenham.
Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs... Lord Palmerston.
Secretary of State for the Home
Department... Lord Morpeth.
Secretary of State for the Colonies... Lord Grav. Lord Grey

Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. President of the Council Ambassador at Paris. President of Board of Trade... Mr. Baring.
Marquis of Norm
Marquis of Lansde
Lord Clarendon.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Sheil.

President

Old Whig Min
First Lord of the Treasury

Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs

Secretary of State for the Colonies

Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

President of the Council

Ambassador to Paris

President of Board of Trade

Vice President

This being the council

This being the council Spring Rice.
Marquis of Normanby.
Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Clarendon.
Mr. Labouchere.
Mr. Sheil.

This being the probable position of the new ministry-and such being the prospect of success, upon a question in which we are much interestedit becomes necessary to look about us, to see what effect the change in the British government will have upon the various interests of this country.

A repeal of the corn laws of Great Britain is considered a peace measure—the importance of a renewal of the restrictions upon the admission o foreign corn into the ports of Great Britain, to the United States, is supposed to be sufficient to do away, in a great degree, with the many political difficulties now in existence. It is considered a peace measure in relation to the Oregon question, as it was looked upon as leading to arrangements between the two nations, of a commercial character, of sufficient importance to make it a very easy matter to bring about a compromise.

If this view is taken of this matter on the other side, by journals which have been among the most bitter advocates of the claims of Great Britain to the mutual navigation of the Columbia River, there cannot but be a corresponding feeling on this side. If a repeal of the corn laws is brought forward as a conciliatory measure at this time, the complexion of the political matters in dispute between the two countries, becomes greatly changed. It is true, the message of President Polk had not been received in London when this corn law measure was on the tapis and the resignation of the ministry took place-but it cannot have sufficient effect to change any of the movements in contemplation, or to delay any efforts of the new ministry to carry out their

The Oregon question, divested of others that have been connected with it, will not become changed by the change in the ministry, as Lord John Russell supported Sir Robert Peel when he said that the "British government had rights in Oregon which must be respected." Judging from this fact, there has been but little improvement in the change, so far as this issue is concerned-but from the libera views of the new government, in relation to commercial affairs, and the connection between the two countries, a complete repeal of many of the prohiitions upon commerce now existing will produce, we have much to hope. Upon the effect of these movements-and the object in view in bringing them forward—we place the greatest reliance. have no doubt all the matters at issue between the two governments, will be settled by a grand and comprehensive commercial treaty. Concessions may be made by both governments-and what we may lose in territory, we may gain in commercial advantages. What prospective commercial power we may lose on the Pacific, we may gain on the Atlantic.

A repeal of the corn laws will, without doubt act as a very great sedative to the prejudices of the people of the Western States against England, upon the Oregon question-and will raise up an interest in that section of the country in favor of a compromise, that may annul all others.

A commercial treaty between the United States and Great Britain, based upon a repeal of the corn laws, would be one of the most important movements for the agricultural classes of the West, they ever experienced. They would, in that event, have as much interest in the preservation of peace, by any honorable compromise, as the commercial classes of the East, and the cotton growing classes of the South. This thing has no doubt been duly considered by the leading politicians of both countries, and it cannot be without its influence. The accounts received from London must have a very great effect upon the movements of Congress. The war spirits in the House of Representatives may cool off and be disposed to wait the action of the British Parliament. The necessity of giving the twelve months' notice no longer exists and the course of the Senate in relation to the whole question, from this time forward, may be entirely changed. The giving of the notice was very doubtful, previous to the receipt of these important advices from Europe, but it now is still more so, as it appears very evident that time and a commercial treaty will bring the whole question to

The policy of the new ministry of Great Britain in relation to the internal political affairs of that country, is, at present, a matter of secondary im-The course it will pursue towards Ireland is yet doubtful; it may be extremely liberal, and it may be extremely illiberal. Until they define their position, very little will be known of their movements or their policy. The two great parties in England were in the midst of stirring times, and the news by the steamer now due is looked for with the most intense anxiety. She will bring the organization of the new ministry, the meeting of Parliament, and the doings of that body for several

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES .- We are glad to see that there is some prospect of this vexed question being settled during this session of the Legislature. A resolution, having in view the settlement of the difficulty in a manner satisfactory to all parties, by referring the subject to a committee of three, with-out reference to party politics, has been introduced in the Assembly. The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole.

This is probably the best disposition that could be made of the matter. If this anti-rent question be not settled in some way, there will be no end to the excitement that it will be continually causing. It should be taken out of the hands of politicians, who would make it a hobby on which to ride into the Legislature; and the best way of doing that is to dispose of it before too many of the politicians lay their dirty paws upon it.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.-We give in this day's paper, an excellent letter from an intelligent gentleman in Vienna. We shall, hereafter, receive letters regularly from him. Intelligence from Vienna is always looked for with interest.

Movements of Travellers.

The following comprises the whole of yesterdey's arrivals at the principal hotels:—

AMERICAN.—W. Eakins, Tennessee; S. D. Simpson, Massachusets; J. Reynolds, Albany; Messrs. Tilleston and Penroy, Boston; D. Vickers, Philadelphia; Cave and Blackburne, Philadelphia; R. B. Rhett, Charleston, South Carolina.

Blackburne, Philadelphis; R. B. Rhett, Charleston, South Carolina.

Asres.—F. Fay, Boston; C. Cushing and W. Cunningham, Montresl; C. M. Eustis, Boston; J. W. Goodridge and J. B. Shultz, Hartford; W. Cromie, Philadelphis; C. Richmond, Massachusetts; R. Montgomery and Curtis Brown, New Orleans; J. Henderson, New Orleans; W. Haselton, Charleston, S. C.

CITT.—H. Douglass, Nashville; J. L. Parsons, Portsmouth; B. Sedwick, Philadelphis; L. Dorr, Philadelphis; B. C. Patrick, Louisville, Kentucky; G. H. Hunt, Philadelphia; A. Bangster, Yirginia; Messra. Catherwood, McClusky and Crutches, Philadelphis; W. Cheny, Connecticut; C. Davidson, Cumberland; J. Eagle, Philadelphis; G. Parrish, do; F. S. Haggerty, U. S. N.

Farschin.—M. W. Bennett, Salem; M. Morrelle, Philadelphis; R. Liddle, Buffalo; E. Abbey, Albany; O. J. Moyes, Connecticut. Greek.—R. M. Trundy, Maine; W. T. Seyard, Main

Gloss.—R. M. Truby, same; w. L. Seyas, S. M. Pachman.

Howard's.—Captain R. W. Sherman, Lake Champlain;
A. M. Smith, Albion; M. Jonas, New York; J. Browne,
Messachusetts; P. Dokray, Providence; A. P. Childs,
Pittiburgh; G. Albrer, do; T. Monch, New York; Messrs.
Clayton and Dickson, Yonkers; M. Wilson, Foughbeepsie; E. Patrick, Louisville, Kentucky; J. Withingham,
Albany; E. P. Williams, Boston; H. L. Williams, Boston;
J. M. Reynolds, Detroit.

20, 90, 91, 93. Соммоя Рькая.—First part—1,'8, 8, 7, 9, 11, 18, 18, 17, COMMON PLEAS. - First part 4, 7, 7, 19, 21, 22, 25, 27.
21, 22, 25, 27.
2nd pert-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 50, 52, 54, 56, 28,

THE SPIRIT OF EMISSATION.—There will probably be a greater combined emigration from the East to the far West, next spring, than has ever taken place during any one season, in the growth of our country Companies are forming in nearly all the States, intending so soon as the frosts of winter have departed, to start, bag and baggage, with arms, cattle, horses, and proper outfit, and boldly and hopefully take up their line of march for the flower-decked fields, fertile valleys, and noble hills, and heavenly climate of Oregon and California. Particularly to the latter country, there will be a combined emigra-

> formed for that purpose, and hundreds, we believe thousands of pent-up citizens who are tired of the monotonous life of the city, would be ready to shoulder their knapsacks and rifles at the first tap of the drum, and in one combined phalanx, march to California's sunny clime. True, the journey is yet a tiresome one. Four months travel across a sandy desert, wrapped in a blanket, sleeping in a tent, and being drenched with rain all night, so that it is almost impossible to prevent being floated off-all these, are not attractions to those who have been accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of city life. But what are these hardships to the adventurous American emigrant? What barriers have ever stopped him in his onward march? From the time when the Mayflower landed her passengers on the ice-bound, snow-clad shore of Plymouth, to the present, what has not the American emigrant dated and done? He has hewn his way through dense forests, fearless of the howling beasts that threatened to make him their prey. He has crossed mountains, forded lakes, marshes, and rivers-faced storms, fought his way through tribes of merciless savages; and, guided by the rays of the sun, as he sunk to his western home, has ceased not his wearisome march till he has planted his foot in the soil of thefar Western forest-struck his axe into the huge peoplers of that forest, and hewed out for himself and those he loved a log hut, where they could live in all the comfort of the family relation. And these forests have fallen by the powerful stroke of the emigrant's axe. The gentle zephyr of a summer evening, now beads gracefully the golden grain on the same ground where, but a few years since, the hurricane howled through the branches of the tall oaks. A paradise has bloomed where only wildness and uncultivation were before.

Almost every day we hear of new companies being

The spirit of emigration has done all this. And this is the true conquest. What is to stop it ? It recognizes no geographic lines, but must diverge to all points, till "The whole unbounded continent is ours"-Oregon, California, and Texas are but as the first-born in the long line of brothers and sisters which shall yet acknowledge America as their mother, and be peopled with American citizens.

Panz .- "Richard III." will be repeated this evening for the eleventh time. This is positively the last week that this gorgeous pageant can be represented, owing to the engagement of the Keans at the South. We doubt not the Park will shine brilliantly, as it has done for the last two weeks, with the beauty and loveliness of the city Every lover of art will, of course, see the play at least once-and we can assure those who have not yet had the pleasure of witnessing it, that their most sanguine ex ectations will not be disappointed.

Bewert. - For the last four weeks, extensive prepara

tions have been in progress for the production in style of unprecedented splender and magnificence of the grand and thrilling drams of the "Wizard of the Wave. or the Avenger Ship." This is an entirely new nautical mystical drams, replete with incidents, powerful situa-tions, and astonishing effects, written by the lete popular author, J. T. Haines. It had an extraordinary run at the Victoria Theatre, London—having been acted every successive night for one entire season—drawing highly fashionable and crowded houses nightly. The management of the Bowery Theatre has spared neither pains or expense in the getting up of this play, which pains or expense in the getting up of this play, which will surpass in gorgeous scenery, richness and beauty of costumes, and in splendor and magnificence of decorations, any spectacle hitherto produced. The immense stage of the Bowery Theatre, which is by far the largest in the country, will be exhibited in this drama, which abounds with beauty, novelty, and dramatic interest. The Bowery will undoubtedly be crowded to excess for a long period—indeed, we should not be surprised if the piece was played nightly for six weeks.—Every body should see it, for all will be delighted und astonished. The production of this celebrated drama is another proof of what we have already stated, that there was a great revival going on in the theatrical world.—The "Wizard of the Wave" will be produced this evening for the first time, and we expect to see the vast theatre crowded to overflowing, by a fashienable and enthusiastic audience.

Miss Dater, we hear, takes her departure shortly for Miss Deler, we near, takes are departure snortly for Europe, accompanied by her sister, mother and father, having obtained her own terms for her London engage-ment next spring. America, assuredly, should not be hastily quitted by youth and talent; but European artists, we presume, think nothing can compare with European fame. Will not Miss Doley give us a farewell concert? She must. There are thousands in our city

Inscinating and decidedly first-rate ertiste.

Harmonzon's ar Palmo's.—These celebrated and de lightful vocalists give their eleventh grand soirée musicale this evening at Palmo's, on which occasion they will appear ascitizens and as Carelina melodists. Their houses have herstofore been crowded nightly with the beauty and fashon of New York, and we doubt not the Opera House will be graced this evening by all lovers of sweet, delicious music.

beauty and fashion of New York, and we doubt not the Opers House will be graced this evening by all lovers of sweet, delicious music.

Pelice Intelligence.

Jan. 18.—The Heiel Robber Outdone.—We noticed yesterday, the re-arrest of H. D. Champion, alias Thompson, the cunning hotel thief, and the recovery of all the property stolen from Mr. Pastacoldi, a boarder at the United States Hotel. This affair has been managed by the Chief of Police in his usual efficient manner. This man was discharged, for want of evidence, on Thursday last, and officers Leonard and Brown put on his trail—which resulted in tracing him to a house where he had a lodging room. Officer Bowyer was then stationed by the Chief, to watch the house—when, on Saturday afternoon, he observed a small box removed from the house in one of the express wagons belonging to Adams & Co. Bowyer immediately posted off and stopped the box, which was directed for Philadelphia, and then informed the Chief of Police what he had done. The Chief, upon this information went forthwith to the house, accompanied with officers Bowyer, Leonard, Brown and Floyd, and fairly surrounded the house, in Found this 'cute rogue preparing his "trape" to leave the city. He acknowledged at once he was "foul" and "foored" by the mgenuity of the Chief of Police, owned up to the robbery—for, said he, "you have evidence of my guilt in my trunk." The box that was stopped by officer Bowyer contained all the property belonging to Mr. Pastacoldi, together with other property, no doubt the proceeds of other robberies. He is locked up by the Chief, for examination.

Petit Larcenies.—Policeman Harrison arrested an old Five Point thief called Tom Cormick, for stealing a pair of ear rings and breast pin, valued at \$10, from Mary Jane Allen. Committed by Justice Drinker.

Charge of Perjury Dismissed.—A few weeks since Henry J. Grew made a complaint against Dr. Lucius 8.

Comsteck, for falsely swearing to a bill in chancery—efter a protracted hearing in this case, of all the facts, before Justice

870. Robbing a Schoener.—Anthony Vanriper and John Jackson were arrested for breaking into the cabin of the schooner Oddfellow, lying at the foot of King street, and stealing two steves and other property. Locked up by Invice Rome.

atealing two stoves and other property. Locked up by Justice Roome.

Escape of Mr. Rowley.—We were informed yesterday by a person from Boston, that Mr. Rowley had escaped from the Lunatic Asylum, and supposed to have come on to New York. This Mr. Rowley is the person whe said he was robbed last summer of 256,000 by eating a part of a peach.

Recevery of Cleaks and Ceats.—We noticed yesterday the arrest of three niggers for steeling several cloaks and coats. One of these rascals has "aquealed," which resulted in the recovery of four ever coats and two cloaks, at an old "fence," kept by John Aslar, in Leenard. Why don't the police break up this old den of stolen goods?

The requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts for the body of Albert J. Tirrell, the murderer of Mrs. Bickford, in Boston, was presented to the proper authorities in New Orleans on the 6th inst Tirrell appeared to be in good spirits, and remarked to the officers he was glad they had come, for he was anxious to return home. He declares himself to be innocent, and asserts that he can prove himself to be so. From a letter written by one of the officers, dated at New Orleans, it seems they were making arrangements to leave with their prisoner on the 8th, in a packet for New York.

A son of Mr. Schaffer, while riding from Belvidere Mill, near Charleston, S. C. on the 12th inst., was thrown from his wagon on the railroad track, and expired almost immediately.

Jacob Copenham, of Virginia, recovered a verdict of \$8000 against Samson Beiter for seducing his daughter. He was able to pay the amount of damages.

The U. S. Grand Jury at Springfield, illinois, have found indictments against sundry counterfeiters in Nauvoo and vicinity, amening which is one against Edwin soner, who arrested the Davenport murderers. He has been arrested and held to buil in the sum of \$2000.

The Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, has been elected President of the State Bank, Tennessee.

So'clock.

Firm.—A fire was discovered yesterday morning about three o'clock, caused by the taking fire of the bedclothes at No. 189 Cherry street. It was discovered by a policeman, and extinguished without much damage.

Hoasse Stolem.—Two horses were stolen a few days since from the corner of Charles and Bleecker streets, together with a harness and light covered wagon. They were hired by a man who pretended to wish to go only a short distance from the city, and has not since made his appearance. Snow.—We were awakaned from a sound slumber yesterday morning, by the Jingling of sleigh bells, so-companied by a squeaking noise, like the filing of an old saw, made by the runners dragging over the rough stones of the street. There was just anow enough yesterday, as the saying is, to "swear by;" and yet the sleighs were dragging through Broadway and some other streets at a great rate. What possible pleasure can be derived from this scraping we cannot perceive; but to those who can enjoy it, we wish all possible pleasure. But don't despair, ye bucks and beaux, who are panting to have a merry sleigh ride, with your fair ones at your sides. We shall have some sleighing yet. If old winter is hall gone, he is not going to leave us without some solid snow storms.

Suppose Dears —Yesterday merning a young

SUDDENS DEATH — Yesterday morning a young man of about 30, named Samuel Patterson, brother of Mr. Patterson, the iron safe maker in Front street, went into a grocery stere at No. 21 Cherry street, and having called for a glass of liquor, while in the act of stretching out his hand to receive it, fell suddenly dead. He had been complisining some time time back. The body was conveyed to the dead house to await the Coroner's inquest. Sr. PETER's CHURCH.—Dr. Pise delivered a very inte

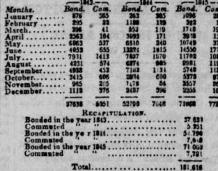
resting lecture last evening at this church, in continua-tion of the series on the "True Church." He was listen-ed to with great attention throughout. On next Sunday evening the same reverend gentleman will lecture on the Catholicity of the Catholic Church as one of the dis-tinguishing features marking it as the "True Church."

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Colton gives an exhibition of the Magnetic Telegraph at the Taberancie this eve sing. He will shew the manner in wanch information is con-veyed by this wonderful apparatus. He has put the price of admission at 25 cents.

of admission at 25 cents.

Enteration.—Through the polite attention of George W. Anderson, Esq., commissioner and superintendent of the out-door poor, we present a very full and interesting statement of the number of emigrants who have arrived at this port, both bonded and commuted, for the years 1848, 1844 and 1848, by which it will be seen that there is an increase of 35,800 in 1844, over the number of arrivals in the year 1845, and a still farther increase of 18 55 in 1846, over that of the preceding year. There seems to be just reason to apprehend an increased number for the precent year over any former period, as it is understood that arrangements are being made throughout all Europe, to people the fertile and promising regions of Texas.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS WEO MAYS ARRIVED AT THE FORT OF NEW YORE DEFINITIONS AND THE MUMBER BONDED AND COMMUTED.



The number of applications for relief received by the superintendent since the lat day of January, 1846, to the superintendent since the lat day of January, 1846, to the 17th instant, amounts to five thousand one hundred and fifteen, making an average of \$11 per day.

In addition to this hitherto unparallelled number there are 1800 families who receive weekly aid and their chief maintenance from the Alms House department, austained by tax and voluntary contributions of our citizens.

ment, sustained by tax and voluntary contributions of our citizens.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

What Next?—"The Repealers" of Brooklyn—who, after a long and severe struggie, have become recenciled to each other and united their fermerly clashing interests—announce a meeting to take place in this city to-night, in a faming placerd, which not only oppose the avowed doctrines of their great leader, in relation to the principles, professions, and politics of the people of this country, but enters boldly into the prospective views of the United States on matters of immense national importance. The handbill of this association—which purports to be signed by Peter O'Hera, J. P. Colgan, F. O'Niell, M. McNamara, T. Leslie, and J. O'Mshoney—is thus headed:—"Repeal—Oregon; Ireland a Nation—not a Province."

It proceeds to state that the objects of this night's meeting are to show the devotion of the Procklyn United Association to the cause of repeal, "until Ireland belongs to the Irish, and the star spangled banner floats over the whole of Oregon; to elect officers for the ensuing six months; to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress to admit Ireland into the Union; and to volunteer the services of the association to the United States, in the event of a war with England."

There are several other hereic (and, withal, very amusing) passages embraced in this delectable and valunt of the properties of the second of so much space being necessarily devoted to this strange manifesto.

Readers and Watters at a Discount.—Circumstances have come to our knowlege which induce us to be-

to this strange manifesto.

READING AND WRITING AT A DISCOUNT.—Circumstances have come to our knowledge which induce us to believe that there are some officers connected with the police or watch departments—er both—of this city, who are so utterly destitute of aducation as to be unable either to read or write, and who, therefore, cannot be supposed to be thoroughly competent to a proper discharge of the frequently responsible duties which they are called upon to perform. If any of these persons should have warrants placed in their hands for execution, or subpænas entrusted to them to be served, they would be compelled, perhaps, in seme instances to employ persons to decipher them, who might be in league with the individuals they desired to arrest or to summons, and thus the ends of justice, peradenture, they would be compelled, perhaps, in seme instances to employ persons to decipher them, who might be in league with the individuals they desired to arrest or to summons, and thus the ends of justice, peradventure, would be defeated, and the entire constabulary and detective force of the city disgraced. We do hope that his Honor the Mayor has not been in any way instrumental in inflicting this odium upon the city; and, as we believe him to be sincere in wishing to accomplish a salutary change in the police regulations of Brocklyn, we doubt not that he will exercise the power he possesses, independent of tardity moving committees and reluctant reformers in the municipal council chamber; by instituting an immediate and rigid enquiry on the subject now mentioned, so that—if the communications which have been made to us are substantially true—the corrective may be promptly administered, and the sentery applied without delay.

Fonciveness or Opyences.—The woman, Mary Burns, whose arrest was mentioned in this paper a lew days since, for having conductes herself in a very unfeminian and disgraceful manner, and whe had on several previous occasions been committed to the county jail for similar misconduct, (greatly aggravated by the tact of her being the wife of a hard-working, respectable, and worthy man, and the mother of tan children) was, after a brief incarceration in prison, discharged irom custody, on her bare promise that she would "an no more."

A man who was tried at the last term of the King's County General Sessions on an indictment charging him with an asseult and battery with intent to kill one of his neighbors, but who—through the able and successful exertions of Alexander Camubell, Esq. his connecl—excaped with a conviction for a common assault only, and was therefore sentenced to ninety days imprisonment in the jail, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollar, has been released from a portion of his imprisonment, and from the whole pecuniary penalty, through the executive clemency of Governor-Wight.

Pouce

the Oyer and Terminer, or General Sessions.

Yesterday alterneon, officer Schmidt took into sustedy, and placed in durance vile, a seaman whom he found in the act of creating a disturbance near the Jackson Ferry, and who had, among other vageries of a wanton and disreputable nature, broken the windows of a store keeper, at the corner of Little and Muranal streets. He will be taken to the police office this morning for examination.

Catharine McLaughlin was arrested on two complaints made by Messra, Neal, of Pearl street, and Auchinious, of Jay street, for assault and bettery, and drauken and discredirly conduct in the streets. She was arrangued for trial before one of the police justices, sitting ses Court of Spacial Sessions, and was by him convoiced on both charges, and adjudged to fifteen days imprisonment for one offence, and to pay a fine of five deliars for the other.

A statement has been very generally circulated that

other.

A statement has been very generally circulated that one of the city watchmen was found on his post a few nights ago, by an sasistant captain, in a condition which decicedly unfitted him for outy, and that he was forthwith disgraced by having forcibly taken away from him the insigulas of his office—his cap and club. We are informed that the story is incorrect so far as mishenavior is alleged, and that the poor man's unfortunate situation was caused by a sudden and alarming attack of sickness, which even now seriously endangers his life.

Relicious Mattens.—The Rev. Mr. Thayer preached a most eloquent sermon at the Broeklyn Tabernacie, to an immensely crowded congregation, last evening—his subject being "the destruction of Jeruslem." At the conclusion of his oration, (for it may appropriately he conclusion of his oration, (for it may appropriately he thus entitled) he announced that next Sunday, he would deliver a discourse on the life, character, and general history of Judas Iscariot.

There is a respectable Methodist Episcopal establishments the corner of Johnson and Jay streets, known as the Centenary Church, which has from a parcel of lew vegabonds, who are in the habit of congregating in its vicinity for the purpose of insulting ismales, obtained the profane appellation of the "Eel Pot." The scenes, which are of simost constant occurrence near its principal entrance, on the occasion of public worship taking places are of the most impious and infamous character; and it behoeves the ministers and trustees of the church—if they have any regard for public morals and common decency—to employ a sufficient number of police officers to put an effectual stop to the intolerable nulasnoes of which we complain. Valless these gentiemen attend to this matter, they will find that the difficulties will increase, until the teautiful temple which they have erected in honor and praise of the ever living God, becomes a complete bear garden—a dishonor to the city, and a disgrace to the cause of religion, virtue, end god

order.
The Bowse Will. Case.—It was at one time hope that the difficulties in which the long and expensive litigation in this cause originated, would be settled by as